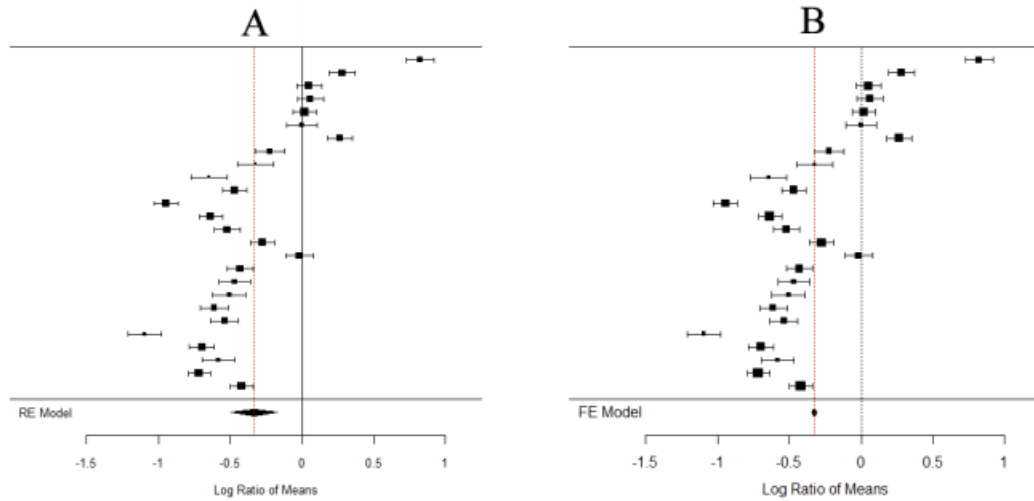
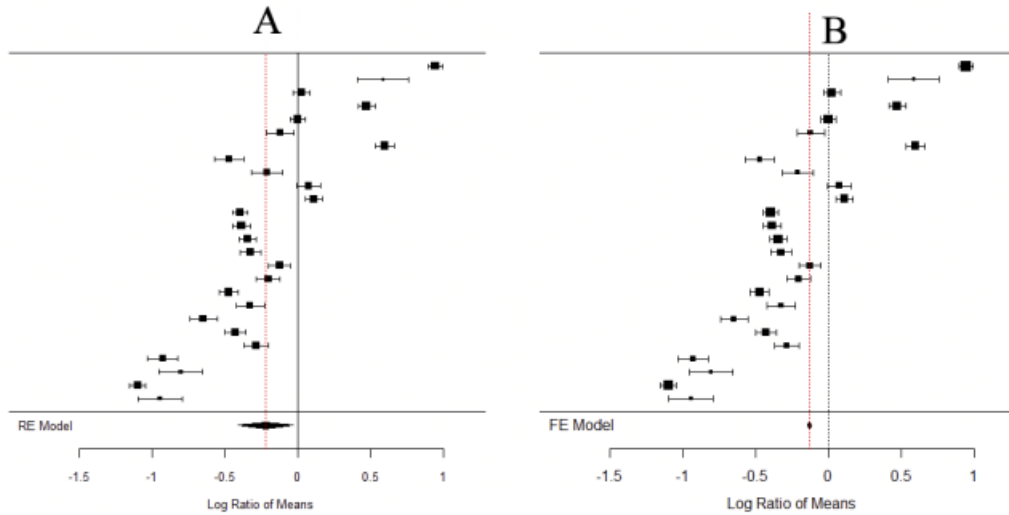


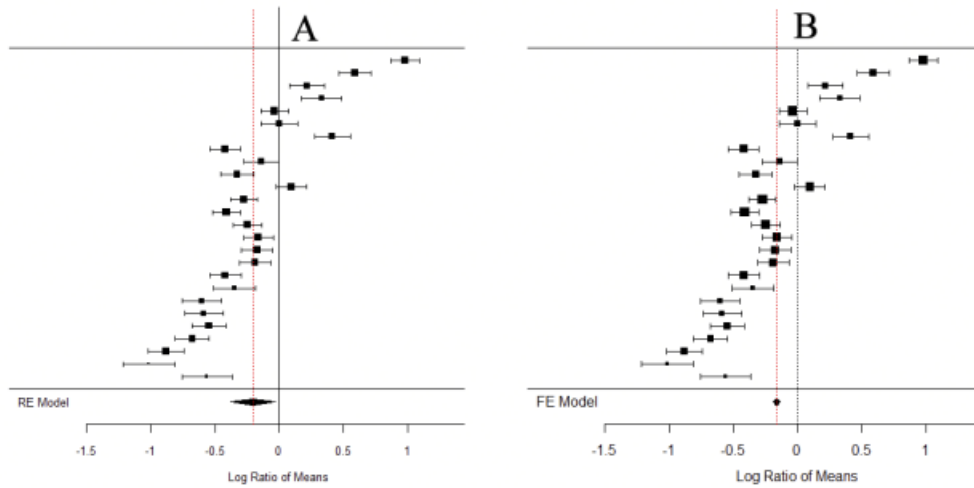
**Fig. S1** Comparison of effect sizes between random-effects and fixed-effects models (Panel A displays the results of the random-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.3091$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.4612 to -0.1571,  $Q(df = 48) = 129125.6231$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 99.96\%$ . Panel B shows the results of the fixed-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.3349$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.3381 to -0.3318,  $Q(df = 48) = 129125.6231$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 99.96\%$ . Black squares represent the values of the cumulative effect size for each variable. Black horizontal lines represent the 95% confidence interval. Red solid lines indicate the cumulative effect values.)



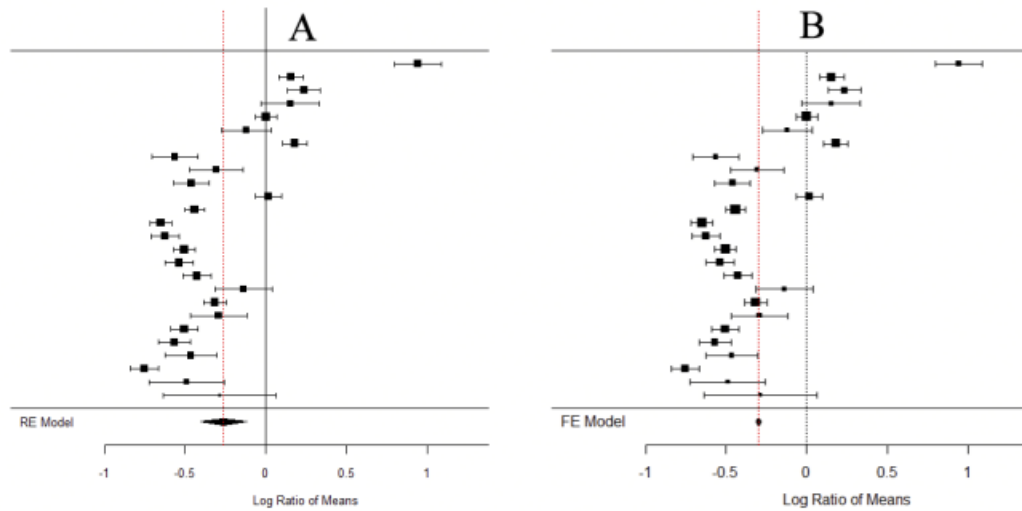
**Fig. S2** Comparison of effect sizes between random-effects and fixed-effects models (Panel A displays the results of the random-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.3309$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.4928 to -0.1690,  $Q (df = 25) = 1916.5405$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 98.72\%$ . Panel B shows the results of the fixed-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.3246$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.3429 to -0.3063,  $Q (df = 25) = 1916.5405$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 98.70\%$ . Black squares represent the values of the cumulative effect size for each variable. Black horizontal lines represent the 95% confidence interval. Red solid lines indicate the cumulative effect values.)



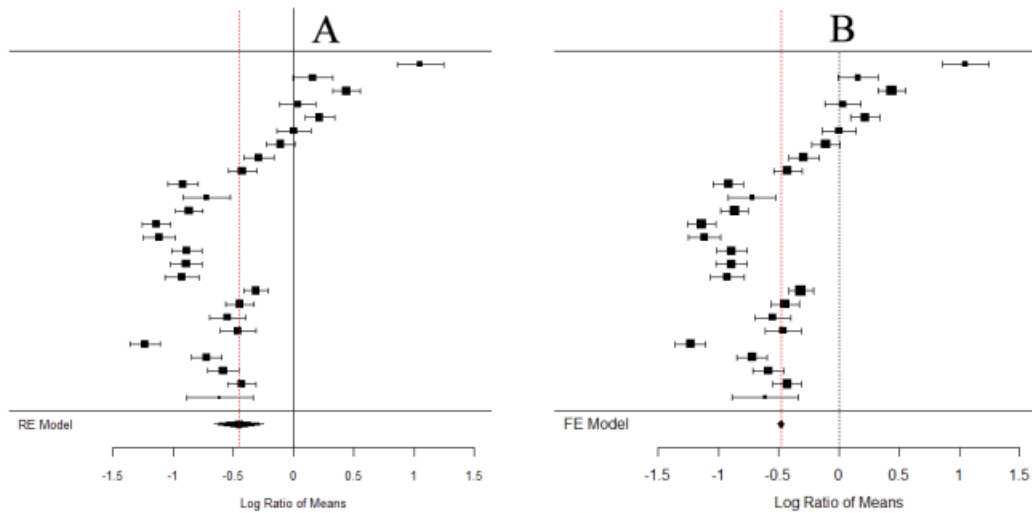
**Fig. 3S** Comparison of effect sizes between random-effects and fixed-effects models (Panel A displays the results of the random-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.2187$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.4079 to -0.0296,  $Q (df = 25) = 5202.7682$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 99.44\%$ . Panel B shows the results of the fixed-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.1311$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.1451 to -0.1170,  $Q (df = 25) = 5202.7682$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 99.52\%$ . Black squares represent the values of the cumulative effect size for each variable. Black horizontal lines represent the 95% confidence interval. Red solid lines indicate the cumulative effect values.)



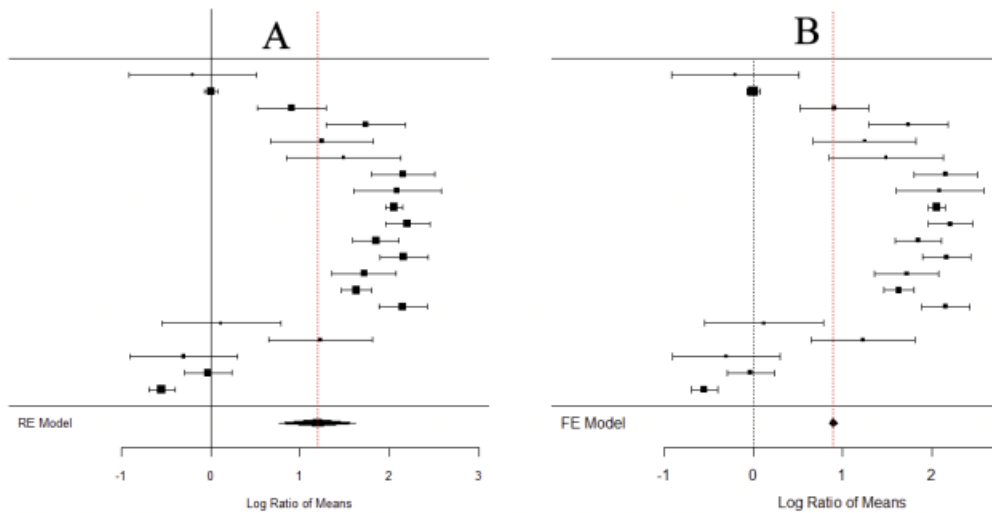
**Fig. S4** Comparison of effect sizes between random-effects and fixed-effects models (Panel A displays the results of the random-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.2058$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.3792 to -0.0324,  $Q (df = 25) = 1119.8463$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 97.85\%$ . Panel B shows the results of the fixed-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.1633$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.1187 to -0.1380,  $Q (df = 25) = 1119.8463$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 97.77\%$ . Black squares represent the values of the cumulative effect size for each variable. Black horizontal lines represent the 95% confidence interval. Red solid lines indicate the cumulative effect values.)



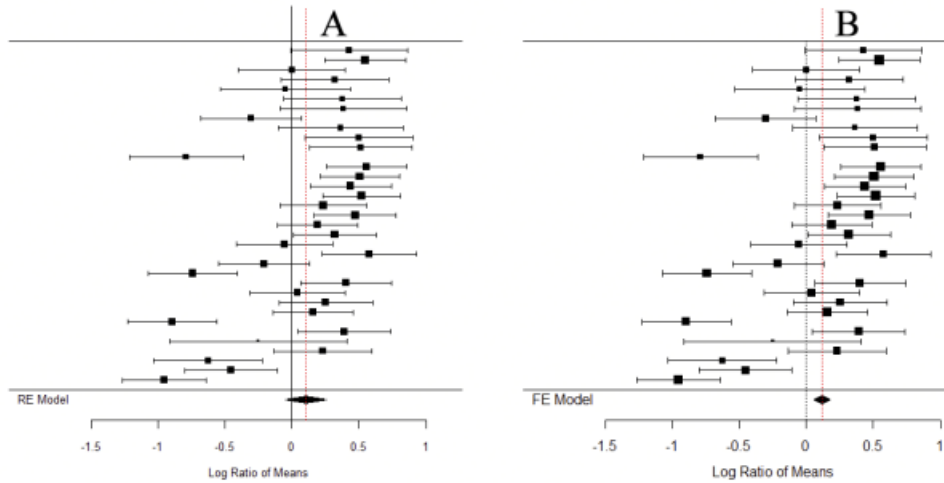
**Fig. S5** Comparison of effect sizes between random-effects and fixed-effects models (Panel A displays the results of the random-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.2614$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.4065 to -0.1163,  $Q (df = 25) = 1274.5347$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 98.29\%$ . Panel B shows the results of the fixed-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.2990$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.3176 to -0.2803,  $Q (df = 25) = 1274.5347$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 98.04\%$ . Black squares represent the values of the cumulative effect size for each variable. Black horizontal lines represent the 95% confidence interval. Red solid lines indicate the cumulative effect values.)



**Fig. S6** Comparison of effect sizes between random-effects and fixed-effects models (Panel A displays the results of the random-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.4531$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.6587 to -0.2475,  $Q (df = 25) = 1420.3349$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 98.42\%$ . Panel B shows the results of the fixed-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.4810$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.5067 to -0.4553,  $Q (df = 25) = 1420.3349$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 98.24\%$ . Black squares represent the values of the cumulative effect size for each variable. Black horizontal lines represent the 95% confidence interval. Red solid lines indicate the cumulative effect values.)

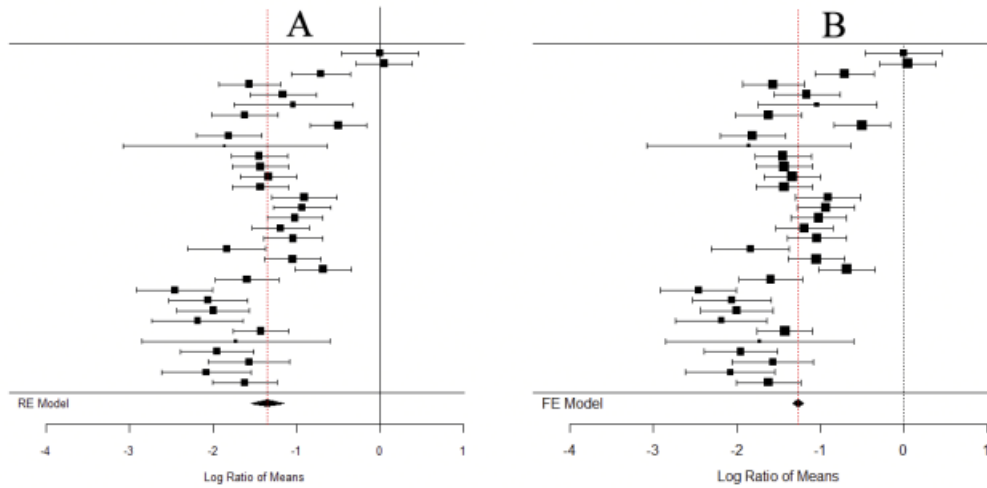


**Fig. S7** Comparison of effect sizes between random-effects and fixed-effects models (Panel A displays the results of the random-effects model calculation,  $E = 1.1927$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from 0.7645 to 1.6209,  $Q (df = 19) = 2035.8560$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 99.07\%$ . Panel B shows the results of the fixed-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.3246$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.8472 to -0.9383,  $Q (df = 19) = 2035.8560$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 99.07\%$ . Black squares represent the values of the cumulative effect size for each variable. Black horizontal lines represent the 95% confidence interval. Red solid lines indicate the cumulative effect values.)

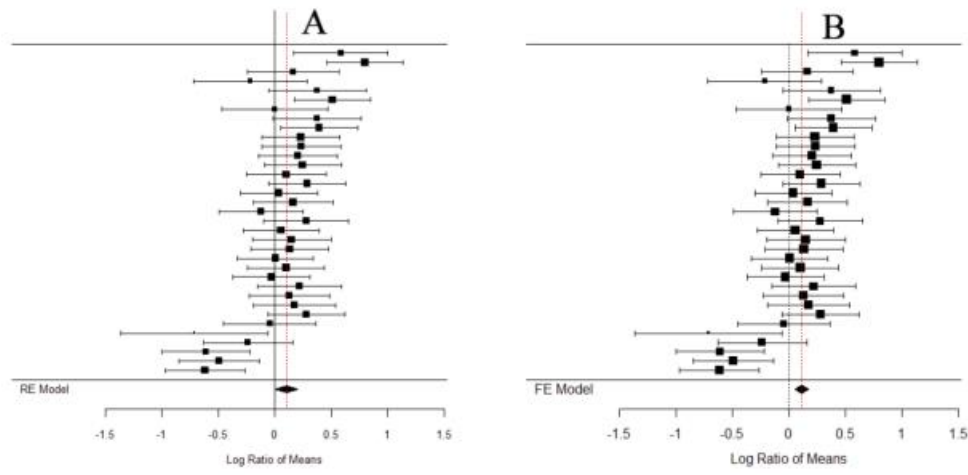


**Fig. S8** Comparison of effect sizes between random-effects and fixed-effects models (Panel A displays the results of the random-effects model calculation,  $E = 0.1019$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.0512 to -0.2551,  $Q (df = 34) = 226.5584$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 84.55\%$ . Panel B shows the results of the fixed-effects model calculation,  $E = 0.1203$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from 0.0606 to 0.1799,  $Q (df = 34) = 226.5584$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 84.99\%$ . Black squares represent the values of the cumulative effect size for each variable. Black horizontal lines represent the 95% confidence interval. Red solid lines indicate the cumulative effect values.)

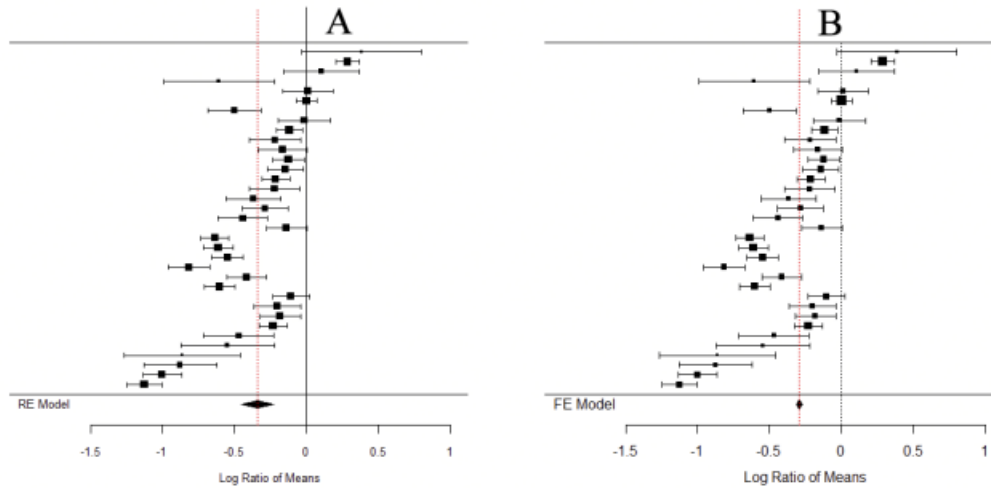




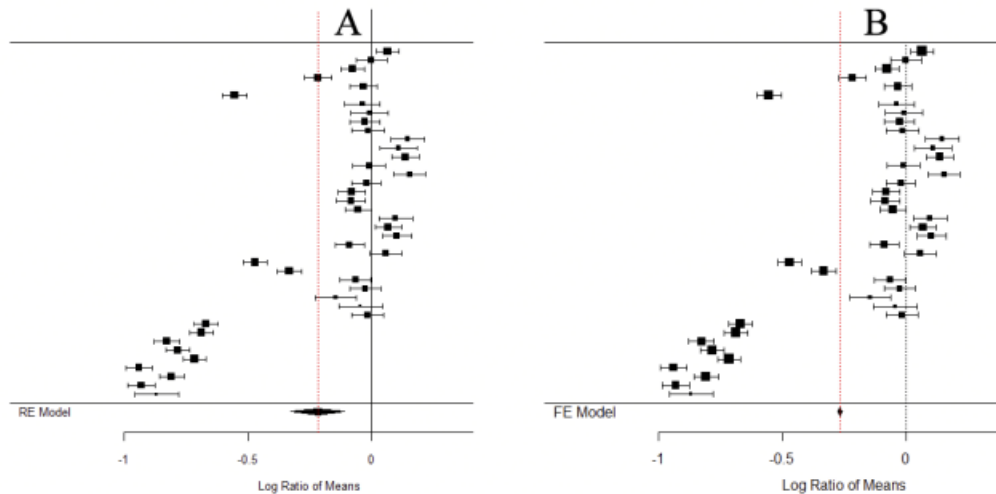
**Fig. S9** Comparison of effect sizes between random-effects and fixed-effects models (Panel A displays the results of the random-effects model calculation,  $E = -1.3465$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -1.5491 to -1.1438,  $Q (df = 32) = 250.5705$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 87.96\%$ . Panel B shows the results of the fixed-effects model calculation,  $E = -1.2656$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -1.3345 to -1.1967,  $Q (df = 32) = 250.5705$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 87.23\%$ . Black squares represent the values of the cumulative effect size for each variable. Black horizontal lines represent the 95% confidence interval. Red solid lines indicate the cumulative effect values.)



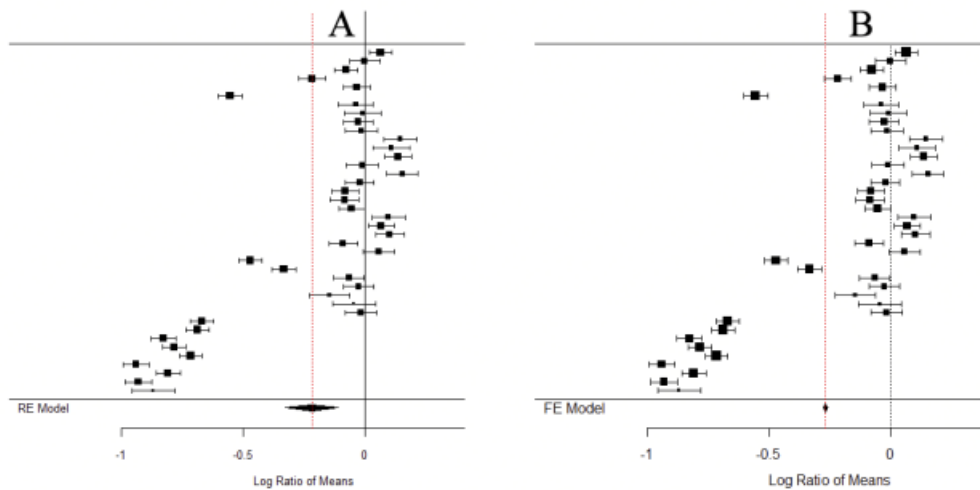
**Fig. S10** Comparison of effect sizes between random-effects and fixed-effects models (Panel A displays the results of the random-effects model calculation,  $E = 0.1040$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from 0.0010 to 0.2070,  $Q(df = 34) = 92.4024$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 63.28\%$ . Panel B shows the results of the fixed-effects model calculation,  $E = 0.1151$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from 0.0531 to 0.1770,  $Q(df = 34) = 92.4024$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 63.20\%$ . Black squares represent the values of the cumulative effect size for each variable. Black horizontal lines represent the 95% confidence interval. Red solid lines indicate the cumulative effect values.)



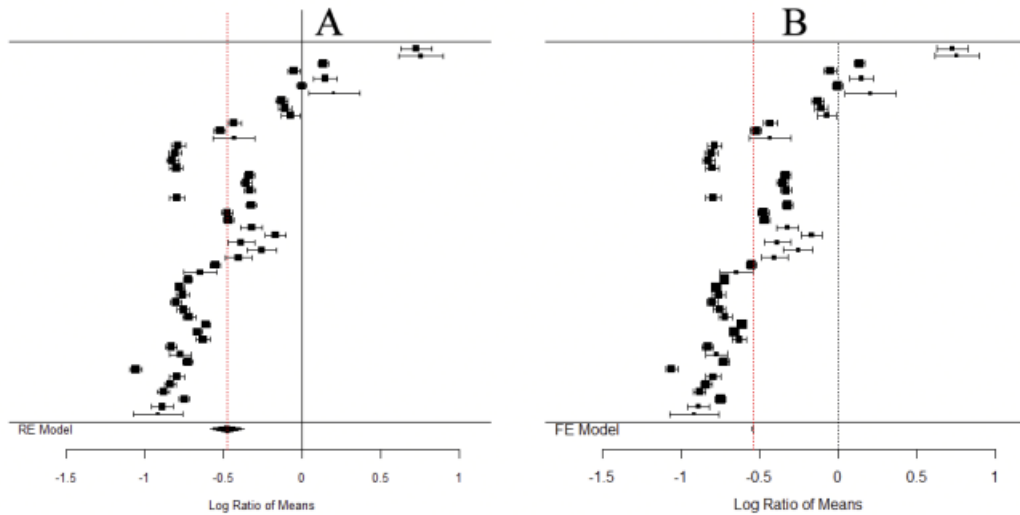
**Fig. S11** Comparison of effect sizes between random-effects and fixed-effects models (Panel A displays the results of the random-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.3409$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.4535 to -0.2283,  $Q (df = 34) = 881.2395$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 95.82\%$ . Panel B shows the results of the fixed-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.2924$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.3148 to -0.2700,  $Q (df = 34) = 881.2395$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 96.14\%$ . Black squares represent the values of the cumulative effect size for each variable. Black horizontal lines represent the 95% confidence interval. Red solid lines indicate the cumulative effect values.)



**Fig. S12** Comparison of effect sizes between random-effects and fixed-effects models (Panel A displays the results of the random-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.0736$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.1529 to 0.0056,  $Q (df = 108) = 3395.4298$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 96.51\%$ . Panel B shows the results of the fixed-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.1144$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.1291 to -0.0996,  $Q (df = 108) = 3395.4298$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 96.82\%$ . Black squares represent the values of the cumulative effect size for each variable. Black horizontal lines represent the 95% confidence interval. Red solid lines indicate the cumulative effect values.)



**Fig. S13** Comparison of effect sizes between random-effects and fixed-effects models (Panel A displays the results of the random-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.2171$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from  $-0.3265$  to  $-0.1077$ ,  $Q(df = 39) = 6001.3758$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 99.31\%$ . Panel B shows the results of the fixed-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.2667$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from  $-0.2758$  to  $-0.2576$ ,  $Q(df = 39) = 6001.3758$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 99.35\%$ . Black squares represent the values of the cumulative effect size for each variable. Black horizontal lines represent the 95% confidence interval. Red solid lines indicate the cumulative effect values.)



**Fig. S14** Comparison of effect sizes between random-effects and fixed-effects models (Panel A displays the results of the random-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.4748$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.5849 to -0.3648,  $Q(df = 49) = 10318.0476$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 99.71\%$ . Panel B shows the results of the fixed-effects model calculation,  $E = -0.5443$ , 95% confidence interval ranging from -0.5502 to -0.5385,  $Q(df = 49) = 10318.0476$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ,  $I^2 = 99.53\%$ . Black squares represent the values of the cumulative effect size for each variable. Black horizontal lines represent the 95% confidence interval. Red solid lines indicate the cumulative effect values.)